

MAR 1952 51-46

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SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1953

SUBJECT Economic - Fish industry

DATE DIST. 3 June 1953

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspapers, monthly periodical

WHERE
PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 1 - 31 Jan 1953

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

SUMMARY OF USSR FISH INDUSTRY DATA, JANUARY 1953

[Comment: This report presents a compilation, from January
1953 Soviet newspapers and a periodical, of information on the
1952 fish catch, the fish products industry, and fish breeding
and conservation measures.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Fish Catch

In 1952, the USSR fish catch increased almost 70 percent, as compared with
1940.(1)

In 1952, not one of the nine fishing kolkhozes served by the Pudozhskaya
MRS (Motorized Fishing Station) in the Karelo-Finnish SSR fulfilled the fish-
catching plan. These kolkhozes failed to meet state deliveries by more than
4,500 quintals of fish.(2) By 1955, Belomorskiy Rayon is to raise its annual
fish catch to 137,000 quintals, as compared with 46,857 quintals in 1950.(3)

A second MRS, the Tallinskaya MRS, has been put in operation in the
Estonian SSR. The new MRS is to serve 11 fishing kolkhozes along the coast
of the Gulf of Finland.(4)

In 1952, fishing kolkhozes and state fishing brigades of Pyarnuskaya
Oblast, Estonian SSR, caught 36,093 quintals more fish than in 1951. Fishing
kolkhozes of Pyarnuskaya Oblast supply 80 percent of the republic fish catch.
The 1952 fishing plan was not fulfilled because of the poor operation of sev-
eral kolkhozes which are still using out-of-date fishing methods, particularly

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that of waiting for the fish to appear along the coast instead of going out to look for them. The Estonian Fishing Kolkhoz Union is not giving necessary assistance to the lagging kolkhozes.(5)

In 1950, the fish catch of Saaremaa Island, Estonian SSR, increased three times as compared with 1946. In 1955, the fish catch is to increase 1.6 times over 1950 and to constitute 25 percent of the total fish catch for the republic. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, fishermen of Saaremaa Island are to increase the fish catch as follows: eels 9 times, whitefish 100 percent, salmon 2 times, and sprat 4 times.(6)

At present, nine of 22 fishing kolkhozes in the Latvian SSR are located in Rihnskaya Oblast.(7) In 1953, the area of pond fisheries in republic kolkhozes is to reach 5,000 hectares. In 1953, the kolkhoz markets of the Latvian SSR are to receive nearly 4,000 quintals of fish, or 1,200 quintals more than in 1952.(8)

In 1953, the Administration of the Trawler Fleet of the Ministry of Fish Industry Lithuanian SSR is to increase its fish catch by 42 percent, as compared with 1952.(9) As of 15 January, fishermen of the trawler fleet had caught almost twice as much fish as by the same time in 1952.(10)

After the Odessa Fishing Kolkhoz Union, Ukrainian SSR, had sent to the Ministry of Fish Industry Ukrainian SSR its plan for increasing the 1953 fish catch over 1952, Deputy Minister Kolosov suggested that the union reconsider and lower the plan by 5,000 quintals; this meant that the union kolkhozes were to catch 2,000 quintals less fish in 1953 than in 1952. The plan presented by the fishing kolkhoz union had called for a fish catch of 4,260 quintals during the first quarter 1953; however, the ministry confirmed a plan calling for 2,200 quintals. At the end of December 1952, after the ministry's plan had already been brought before the fishing organizations, the ministry amended its plan and added several hundred quintals. In January 1953, other changes were made in the plan. Thus, in effect, kolkhozes of the union operated during the entire month of January without a plan.(11)

In 1953, pond fisheries of the Ministry of Fish Industry RSFSR are to deliver to the trade network more than 30,000 quintals of carp, Prussian carp, rypus, and other valuable fish for sale to the population. Many of these fish are to be sold alive.(12) During the first 3 days of January 1953, trawlers of Kamchatskaya Oblast caught more than 30,000 pud of flounder, or 50 percent more than during the same period of 1952.(13)

Fishermen of Krasnovodskaya Oblast, Turkmen SSR, caught 80,000 pud of fish above the 1952 plan.(14)

The 1937 gray mullet reserves in the Caspian Sea were estimated by Ye. Kulakov at 30,000 to 50,000 quintals. Since then, the number of Caspian Sea gray mullet has been increasing steadily, but the catch remains small. The catch of Caspian Sea gray mullet from 1940 through 1951 was as follows (in quintals):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Catch</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Catch</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Catch</u>
1940	1,524	1944	2,140	1948	3,039
1941	2,408	1945	1,351	1949	3,350
1942	1,310	1946	3,077	1950	5,327
1943	1,152	1947	2,868	1951	5,149

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During the 12 years, a total of 35,000 quintals of gray mullet was caught.

Gray mullet fishing has been conducted chiefly along the shores of the Turkmen SSR (starting in 1937) and of the Azerbaydzhan SSR (starting in 1941). Gray mullet fishing along the shores of the Dagestanskaya ASSR was begun in 1946 and along the shores of the Kazakh SSR in 1940, but the catches from these two areas are small (200 to 400 quintals annually). Gray mullet are caught along the shores of the Turkmen SSR almost the year around, but the bulk of the catch is obtained at the end of winter and during the spring and summer. Fishing for gray mullet along the coast of the Azerbaydzhan SSR is conducted chiefly during the spring and summer months but along the Dagestan coast only in the summer.(15)

Fish Products

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, production of the canning shop of the Belomorskiy Fish-Canning Combine, Karelo-Finnish SSR, doubled. The shop now has an annual production capacity of 900,000 jars of canned fish.(3)

In 1955, enterprises of Saaremaa Island, Estonian SSR, are to increase production of canned fish more than 19 times, as compared with 1950. In 1953, two large refrigeration plants are to be put in operation on the island.(6)

Every year, production of fish products increases in Riga and Rizhskaya Oblast, Latvian SSR. From 1946 to 1951, gross production of the Skultskiy Fish Plant has increased 830 percent.(7) The Ventspils Fish Combine produced more than 500,000 jars of canned fish above the 1952 plan.(16)

Fish Breeding and Conservation

In 1953, pond fisheries of the Ministry of Fish Industry RSFSR are to provide 6 million fry for stocking kolkhoz ponds.(12)

At the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir, a spawning installation with an area of more than 1,000 hectares and a planned annual yield of more than 40 million fry is being constructed. A new sturgeon-breeding plant is also being constructed; after completion, local Tsimlyanskaya sturgeon and a new type fish which is a cross between sturgeon and sterlet will be bred there. The new plant is also to increase reserves of Don sterlet. All these measures should increase the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir fish catch to 120,000-150,000 quintals annually.

To increase the fish catch in the Kuybyshev Reservoir, three spawning installations are to be constructed with an area of 2,200 hectares and planned annual yield of more than 60 million carp, bream, and pike perch fry. Two sturgeon-breeding plants with a annual yield of 3 million sturgeon fry are also to be constructed. Nearly 300,000 brood fish are to be imported. The fish catch of the Kuybyshev Reservoir should be more than 200,000 quintals annually.(17)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 3 Jan 53
2. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 16 Jan 53
3. Ibid., 9 Jan 53

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4. Moscow, Izvestiya, 25 Jan 53
5. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 16 Jan 53
6. Ibid., 3 Jan 53
7. Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 27 Jan 53
8. Ibid., 8 Jan 53
9. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 29 Jan 53
10. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 16 Jan 53
11. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 31 Jan 53
12. Ibid., 18 Jan 53
13. Moscow, Trud, 8 Jan 53
14. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 1 Jan 53
15. Moscow, Rybnoye Khozyaystvo, No 1, 1953
16. Sovetskaya Latviya, 14 Jan 53
17. Izvestiya, 30 Jan 53

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